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the change of organic processes. He originally intended in this first continuation of his theme to attend solely to the pathology of the mneme, but has here radically modified his plans. After a discussion of terminology and the limitations of his scheme, he discusses in the first part the original sensations, their synchronous phase, single sensations and their associations, defines the idea of the field of sensation, discussing homophony, the akolunthan phase of original sensations. The second part is devoted to mnemonic sensations and describes first the vanishing of the original and the persistence of the engramms. He then discusses the single engramms and their simultaneous complications, the individually acquired treasury of engramms, ecphoria and the various forms of association, components and indiscernibles, the relation of the mnemonic to original sensations and their lapse, repetitions and the conditions of mnemonic homophony, abstractions, differentials, modifications, comparisons, the engraphic action of homophonous components, contrast of original and mnemonic sensations, general results in the sense of simplification and analysis.

Die Insekten in Sage, Sitte und Literatur, von KARL KNOREZ. Annaberg, Sachsen, Grafers Verlag (Richard Liesche), 1910. 151 p.

This is divided into four parts, the bee and honey, the flea and louse, flies and spiders, and all kinds of creepers and fliers.

L'Illusion Paradoxe et le Seuil de Weber, par MARCEL FOUCAULT. Coulet et Fils, Montpellier, 1910. 211 p. (Travaux et Mémoires de Montpellier. Série Littéraire V.)

The first chapter gives a brief history with preliminary experiments, methods and analysis. The second treats of measurements of the threshold, and the third of its conditions.

Klinische Beitrag zur Frage der Alkoholpsychosen, von WILHELM STÖCKER. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1910. 289 p.

This work treats of the following classes of cases with the topics, Epilepsy as the basis of chronic alcoholism; Maniacal-depressive insanity; Dementia præcox; Other psychoses and psychopathies; and Obscure cases. Under these five groups, the author brings together descriptions of many cases.

Naturvölker und Kulturvölker. Ein Beitrag zur Socialpsychologie, von ALFRED VIERKANDT. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1896. 497 p.

This contribution to social psychology is an attempt to contrast the psychic and social life of primitive people with that of civilized and cultured races.

CORRECTION.

In a brief notice of Dr. Otto Lipmann's *Grundriss der Psychologie für Juristen* in the January number of the *Journal*, p. 174, it was inadvertently stated that the fifth chapter of the work dealt with the *Tatbestandsdiagnostik* "from the standpoint of Freud." This statement was unfortunate, as Dr. Lipmann is not at all a pupil of Freud, but on the contrary takes a critical attitude toward "psychoanalysis." Freud and his school make characteristic use of the *Tatbestandsdiagnostik* in seeking to discover psychic complexes *unknown* to the experimenter at the time of the experiment; the workers in legal psychology use it simply to determine whether a complex *known* to the experimenter is also known to the subject of the test.